ughter Carrying the Infant Moses" and "Children Blowing Scap Bubbles." One striking feature is the great number of small busta and statuettes. Until the contents of all the boxes are brought to light, and a greater number of pictures hung, it will not be safe to pass judgment upon the Italian exhibition as a whole. Yet even now one can scarcely refrain from the suspicion expressed by a rather shrewd critic concerning the Vienna collection, that the Italians are bent upon turning out "warest to sell."

rooms that we isel quite sure of our ground. Here certainly the foreigner who might have doubted our capacity must acknowledge that he has done us injustice. The array of names and pictures is in the highest degree, effective. As Defore, singling out a few, almost by chance, we note Kensett's "Lake George," with its riorious autumnal verdure: Giford's few, almost by chance, we hote Kensett's "tanks george," with its giorious autumnal verdure; Gifford's "Venice," the delicate tints in Colman's "Twinght," on the Prairie." On one wall hangs Bierstade's "Yesemite," and near by its crupanion, the "Monarchs of the Ferest," and his "Mount Hood," Yet Whittredge's prosent of the Ferest, and his "Mount Hood," Yet whittredge's much from the prox-"Forrest Trees" do not suffer much from the prox imity of their towering neighbore. De Haas ha imity of their towering neighbore. De mass has some more marines, charming as usual, of which the "Brig Heaving To for a Pilot," happens to strike our burried fancy. And then who could fail to see Crop-sey's "Mill," or the "White Hills," by Shatluck, or Eastman Johnson's "Cottago Hons." In a somewhat similar strain. a New England," by Bellows. Our visitors from over ho seas will not fail to be struck with the power and the novelty of Bispham's "Stampede of Wild Horses on the Prairie." And the "Emancipation Proclamation," to us, perhaps, an old story, will be to them the vivid embodiment of a great episode in our history. We detect also some very recent acquaintances made at the last exhibition of water colors in New York, such as Executed Wild Horses on the Mill!" last exhibition of water colors in New York, such as Farrer's "Old House on the Hill" (a twilight scene). very happy contrast) "Paradise at Newport," Smillie's "Horse Racing on the Prairie," Tiffany's "Old Curios ty Shop's and Colman's "Mosque of Side Hallis

The Dutch pictures, all bung, we believe, are a very satisfactory collection. We have only time to notice Laddo's "Peasant Women at Work in the Fields," pieces by Koster, Philippean, Hanedves and Israel The latter has a beautiful picture of "Fisherwomer looking Out of the Door," in the style of his masterly forts at Vienna. Then there are Roelfs, Bischof,

NORWAY AND DENMARK All here are hung. Norman exhibits two charact stic views of Norwegian Ijords, Nasen exhibits one. Bonnelter Mettje and Swensen have sea views, Ras

in the annexed are perhaps better painted than those in Memorial Hail, but are less indigenous in character. Some of them indeed treat of tropical abones. But we feel under the necessity of doing as Macaulay has done in his celebrated essay on history. We can no longer afford to treat of them singly, but must sum them up by shelves and even nations. The Spanish collection is still backward. That from the Argentine republic and Mexico is in readiness, but it is not of a high order. There are three rooms full from Belgium, containing many beautiful effects, over which we would gladly inger if circumstances permitted. Beigium doe ilmost as well as it did at Vienna. France has anothe om full, but inferior to the array in Memorial Hall.

After all, mere words must fall to give any concep-on of the fulness and variety of the collections in emerial Hall and the Annea. To say that they are best that we have ever seen on our own soil woul be but faint praise. Even to say that the collection of imericana is the largest, most typical and most care ully weeded, is but scant justice. One must come nd see with his own eyes, must roam for ours, scarcely knowing where to linger without fear of ome finishing touches. But, as it stands changed. There is enough, and more than enough for every one. The careful study of Ameri-European art may, be begun at once and cor cts upon the chaos that reigned in this departent at Vienna for an entire mouth after the forma ening, when one remembers the ingenuity required get a glimpse at a half dozen pictures day by day, st every respect we are fully up to time. collection is not quite so large as the bric-a-brac, antique jewelry, enjoyable; the rooms are better arranged, the light is more satisfactory. The number of "big" pictures— big in superficial area—is quite limited, and no one room tains so many objects as to distract the attention And while we come willing to learn of the great masters abroad, we may also come without dread of being put to shame in the lesson. In conclusion, it may be added that the minor exhibi-tions of photographs, drawings from native and for-eign museums and the like are still backward. But so much has been done in the past few days that another week will probably dispose of everything except a few articles unavoidably detained on the read

articles unavoidably detained on the road

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The grounds of the Horticultural Department of the
Exhibition embrace lorty acres, in the midst of which
is the Horticultural Hall. This is one of the permanent buildings erected by Philadelphia, and its cost
may be estimated at over \$200,000. The walls embrace
an area of nearly two city acres, each of
200 feet square. The grounds are laid out in
walks, bordors, ministure lawns, flower beds and
ornamental gardening. The space allotted to exhibitors
and now occupied is a trifle over eight acres. The
walks, roads and passage ways are substantially made,
mostly paved with asphalt, and collectively they reach
a distance of two miles. Both foreign and domestic
exhibitors present large displays of flowers, plants,
forest and ornamental trees, among which are choice
new species from China and Japan. In some special
lines England is excelling all others. France, Germany, Netherlands and Cuba are well represented.

PRACTICAL GARDENING.

The decorative ground embraces a parterre or sunken garden, so planted as to show carpet, bedding, ribbon and geometric gardening. Here all kinds of bulbs suited to the season are in bloom, others are to bloom in the future, and the vast extent of this planting is to be gathered from the statement that their number over 5,000. As a part of the decoration are to be seen fountains, statues, kiosks, summer ses, rustic seats, clumps of evergreens and all such

adorements, placed with due regard to the rules of landscape gardening, and as such are worthy of study by amateurs and professionals.

The hall stands on an artificial elevation, ornamented by artistic terraces which are reached by flights of markle steps. At a distance the chief object counciled marties terraces which are reached by flights of marties steps. At a distance the chief object counected with the hall and being a part of it are the glass conservatories on the sides. The structure is divided into several departments for the exhibitors. The architecture is in the Mayresque style, of the twelfth century, and the principal materials are from and glass. On the north and south sides are the conservatories, four in number, each 30 x 100 feet. The heating is done by hot water in a most effective manner, and one which will attract great attention from those interested in heating apparatus for propagating purposes. The main hall is 50 x 230, ornamented by a handsome marble fountain, surrounded by choice tropical plants, and near by is a grove of oranges and lemons, loaded with ripe fruits, intermingled with statuary and works of terra cotta and porceism Prominent citizens of Philadelphia have contributed largely from their houses of rare and choice plants, so also rave the joint Library Committee of the Agricultural Department. The number of exhibitors occupying the grounds exceeds 200, representing many of the States, also Cuba, Philippina Iriands. Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Germany, France, Luxemberg, New Zesiand and Sandwich Islands. The English exhibition covers nearly an acre, and it is largely devoted to a display of rhododendrons, which will far event hibition covers nearly an acre, and it is largely devoted to a display of rhododendrons, which will far excel anything of the kind ever seen in America. Portugal occupies half an acra. The show from New Jorsey has a money value of \$16,000.

Among the most noticeable objects that can be Among the most noticed at the various kinds of fruit does in paper-mache from Cincinnati, by a new process, which is wonderfully exact and extremely beautiful; the fan palm from Japan, pines on which grow the pine apple, the Phoenix palm, Hibiscus of Australia, India gum, or rubber tree; Banana tree, growing out of old ones; the ceonoma pumla, from
Africa, a sugar plant; draccena, a rare decorative
plant, blood red; Duich pipe plant, which is gorgeous;
a maranthum, from the Amazon River, seldom seen;
Livingstone palm, from Africa; Maiden lane hair ferm. Near the north entrance are specimens of coffee, ten and sugar plants. On the grounds is a large collection of roses from Paris, notable from the fact that many varieties are budded on single stocks of the native wild

other nations in roses. At no great distance is a large planting of American tea roses, now coming late bloom, and all old and new sorts are presented. America will make the best show it is able to make.

Undoubtedly, Agricultural Hall is the largest struc ture that has ever been constructed in America for a rural exhibition, and in some respects its consruction differs from any other, chiefly in the use and combination of the home truss arches. It consists, in the ground plan, of a long nave, crossed by three transepts. The nave is \$25 feet long by 100 wide, and each end projects 100 feet beyond the square. of the structure. The point of the arch is 75 feet above the floor. The corner spaces having been roused in, the floor area is 465 by 630 feet, said to be about the access. The half-line is 465 by 630 feet, said to be about ten acres. The building is conspicuous from a dis-tance by the roof being painted a living green, which adds to its appearance. The objects exhibited ema raw or manufactured state; fish culture and the apparatus, fabrics of vegetable and anims origin, a general line of rural implements and labor saving appliances and whatever pertains to agricul tural engineering. All kinds of machinery that is de-voted to agricultural purposes is to be found here, and thus the machinery of the Exhibition is divided with Machinery Hall. Ample steam power is in place ready to be applied, so that the movements of all invention

ne for a horizontal 125-horse power engine and the ing to this department are dairy and browers' building also one for wagons, of which several nations will exhibit specimens; a Pomological hall and fifteen or twenty wind mills, applicable to agricultural purposes. The number of exhibitors is, of Americans, 1,450; of foreigners, about 800. In the centre of the hall is a fountain, said to be among the largest in this country, discharging eighty gallons a minute. It would be an almost endless task to mention in detail the exhibits of confectionery, tobaccos, prepared meats, fruits, bread, wines, seeds, starch and the like, but it will be interesting to note many hereafter, and especially will it be profitable to give descriptions of the wool, cottons and other raw materials that form fabrics from all parts of the world and which are scien tifically arranged, not in simple masses but in commer

the same thing, of labor-saving machinery, is the most country, and the workmanship of the specimens is re narkably praiseworthy. The progress of civilization is more intimately connected with these things than with any other through the whole range of human achievements, for they have multiplied the powers of human hands and even extended the boundaries of time. It is yet too soon to compare our implements with those of Europe, Africa and Asia, as these inst are not yet fully on exhibition, and when the proper time comes it will be highly

and when the proper time comes it will be highly proper to place the implements used by our fathers along side those which we use to-day.

Of all the foreign exhibitors in this Agricultural Hall none is in such readiness, and probably none is so varied and even exhaustive, as that of Brazil. The wast range of exhibits of the shop, farm, manufactors, when and forest the taste correctness carefulness and mine and forest; the taste, correctness, carefulness and good judgment shown in the collection of Brazil, even mind that much resembles the sagacity and breadth of that which characterized Horses Greeley. It will be a pleasure bereafter to indicate the mind which gov-erned and directed in this Exhibition, and if it shall be found—as is suspected—that it was that of the Em-peror's rural industry and common life and duties, he ever paid them before. Be this as it may, it is certain that Brazil has done everything that seems possible to do to make known to the world the vast natural resources and riches of this great South American Emsources and riches of this great South American Empire. From the Province of Amazonas are shown India rubber, tobacco, rice, cotton, coffee, sarsaparilla, a peculiar kind of maize or corn, but the chief article is rubber. Para shows much of the same, also cocoa, which is extensively cultivated; sugar, arrow root and various oils. Maranhao, cotton of superior quality, rice, coffee, indigo, tapicca. Pianhy, augar, coffee, woods, leather. Cerará, tobacco, sugar, rice, farina, coffee. Rio Grande de Norte, cocoa products, medicinal plants, &c. Parahyba, the same. Norte, sugar, cotton, woods, rice, wax; but at present the other provinces need only be named—viz., Pernambuco Alegoas, Sergipo, Bahia Espirito Santo, Bio Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grand do Sul, Minas, Gerdes, Goyaz and Malto Grosso, all of which are more or less represented. Many of these provinces are largely engaged in wool growing and in cattle breeding, and the capabilities for extension in these branches are simply enormous.

An interesting part of the collection of Brazil consists in a great variety of their fruits, canned, conserved, condensed, dessicated and otherwise prepared, and this, too, in a most scientific manner, presented in commercial packages. Some of these are claimed to have special medicinal qualities. It has long been known that there is an immense money value in tropical fruits, but their flavor and quality are quickly lost during a voyage, and this seems to be the first exhibition of a scientific attempt to conserve them. The opportunity as great, for the grapher. them. The opportunity is great, for the employ-ment of the cheap labor of tropical countries in thus fitting their abundant fruits for the markets of temperate regions. A country which is so easily reached by our trading vessels as Brazil, and which is making at a great expense as exhibit of its products at this our International Exhibition, deserves marked at-

Most of the other foreign nations are late in display, ing their goods in the Agricultural Hail, and in a few instances their cargoes, having been unexpectedly delayed, are but just arrived. Spain, Russis, Portugal and Norway are placing theirs in position. The agricultural products of the French are behind, but they will soon be on hand, and among the other nations nearly ready are Netherlands, Venezuela, Japan, Austria, Prussia, England and Italy. One reason for this delay arises out of the great amount of work these exhibitors have been doing in other departments where their displays are complete.

work these exhibitors have been doing in other departments where their displays are complete.

CITY SCRNES AT NIGHT.

Toward evening a rainstorm came up, which continued until half-past six. By even the clouds cleared and the stars appeared; it continued clear, but the streets and crossways were very muddy. From early evening until after eleven o'clock an immense throng of people filled each sade of Chesinut street east and west of the Continental Hotel. The crowd was so dense that it jammed the sidewalks on either side, filling into the streets and impeding motion in every direction. At each corner additional numbers poured in, and had a panic occurred the loss of life would have been appalling. The police with difficulty made a passage for slow-moving street cars and carriages. On two other occasions were the streets so besieged—on the night of the streets as besieged—on the night of the streets as besieged—on the might of the street an absolute impossibility for hours. In London, on the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Alexandria, women and children were crushed to death, and, wedged in the solid mass, were carried in the packed crowds from block to block. The people to night ments where their displays are complete.

good humored crowd of idle sightseers. There ere but few illuminated buildings and no public dis play of fireworks. A few fife and drum corps paraded the streets. The only object of prominent interest was the illumination of the Independence building or State House, where a half dozen calcium lights lit up the form of the building, showing its beautiful decorations to excellent advantage. The entire space in front was incessantly jammed, and many availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the portrait room and other objects of interest. The hotels continue fall. The majority will leave to-morrow.

The latest report of the receipts from the Exhibition places the amount at \$125,000, showing the presence of 250,000 people.

Bis Majesty the Emperor of Brazil has signified his intention to visit the Exhibition at six to-morrow morning. During the day he will go to Wilmington, returning in time to dine with Sir Edward Thourton.

A RECEATION AT ME CHILD'S MASSION.

The President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, William M. Evarts, E. D. Morgan, Colonel Arthur, William Orton, Judge Brady, W. A. Seaver and a host of distinguished persons cronected with the Contennial attended a recep-tion this evening at the house of George W. Childs, The parlors of the mansion were thronged until long

THE DAY IN NEW YORK.

Even a stranger in Gotham yesterday would have noticed that some unusual excitement had seized upon the people. Everybody seemed surprised that his friend was in New York, instead of at Philadelphia, where, according to popular belief, every patriotic American should have been. s men hurried bither and thither, anxious to conclude certain little business engagements preparatory to going to the city of Brotherly Love.

conversation was of the Centennial. When the evening papers announced the Centennial intelligence that Grant had made a speech the topic of the nation's hundredth birthday paied in the light of that greater wonder—a speech from Grant. A speech from the President of the United States should have lent an interest to so great an occasion, but in this case it did not. The fact was in itself so unique, it claimed a special and undivided attention. As the wore on and evening approached the exodus from New York, which had flagged during the noon hours, began anew, and, with the addition of regular travel, the out

going cars were again uncomfortably crowded.

In honor of the occasion all the public and a majority of the private buildings in the city were decked in bunting. From the flagstaff on the dome of the City Hall, at the base of which stands the goddess of liberty, the stars and stripes fluttered gayly on the bree dome at the test of the goddess a line of cosmopolitan flags. All the hotels on Broadway and the larger build-ings down town displayed the national colors. Many of the ships in the harbor and around the quays were decked with the colors of their respective nationalities, the American flag floating proudly over all. The town were its gala day aspect and seemed to congratulate Philadelphia on the opening of the great Exhibition of

were carried from New York to Philadelphia by the different railroads leaving Jersey City and Hoboken gesterday. The early trains were literally packed, the first, at half-past five A. M. carrying upwards of 1,000 souls. The companies were put to the end of their capacities to accommodate all who applied for passage. All the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania road was all day long, drawing either passenger or freight trains At six P. M. 35,000 passengers had been despatche

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 11—1 A. M.)
Probabilities.

During Thursday in the South Atlantic States, falling followed by stationary barometer, northwest to south-west winds, possibly shifting to southerly, and slightly

warmer clear weather will prevail.
In the Southern States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, high, followed by falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy

Valley, falling and low barometer, warmer east to southerly winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high,

norcessing cloudiness and followed by rain.

le the Lower Mississippi Valley falling and low barbeneter, increasing and warm southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly rain areas, and followed by rising barometer and cold northwesterly winds. In the Lower Lake regions and Middle States rising

to southwest and southeast, slowly rising temperature

In New England rising barometer, north to west winds and cool clear or clearing weather. The lower Tennessee River, the Ohio at Paducsh and the Mississipi from Cairo to Memphis will continue

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth,

REDEY THE BLACKSMITH DEAD.

William Varley, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," died at his residence, No. 135 Crosby street, at half-past ten o'clock last night, of consumption, after a long illness. The deceased was born in England about forty-five years ago, and came to this country when a youth. He soon fell into bad associations, and before long became a noted character of the Fourth Ward. About seven years ago he was indicted for highway About seven years ago he was had ted to highway robbery committed on a man named Sweeny, a res-ident of Jersey City; but he fled to San Francisco. The authorities; after a lapse of three months, learned his whereabouts, and he was brought on to New York.

his whereabouts, and he was brought on to New York, on a requisition. When the case was called the chief witnesses could not be found, and the District Autorney was obliged to enter a nolic prosequi. In the early part of 1872 he shot and killed James Haggerty, a Philadelphia prize fighter, during a quarrel in the saloon of "Patsy" Eagan, at the corner of Houston and Crosby streets. He was indicted for murider, but his counsel succeeded in showing that he killed Haggerty in self-defence, and he was acquitted.

As a narroom Fouritrat invingers,
Ever ready to render service to the highest paying candidate, "Reidy, the Blacksmith," was no less noted than as a "rough" whose enosity was dreaded by those of his class. For years he held the votes of a gang of rowdres in his hand. Prize fighters and desperadoes in general looked up to him as a bully and chieftain; and being gifted with sbrewdness and some little ability, he maintained his position almost to his death. His caloon at No. 6 Chatham square was in its day the resort of the worst characters of the Metropolis. When he was obliged to fee to California his saloon was broken up, but after his acquittal he opened a place at No. 616 Broadway and took an interest in a faro bank.

## AN ENEMY TO WIVES.

Yesterday morning Frank Mills was taken before Justice Delmar, in Brookiyn, charged with a violent assault on his wife. The prisoner has earned an unonviable notoriety, having killed his first wife and very nearly killed the second. Ten yours ago Mills was employed in the Brooklyn Eagle office as engineer and janitor and lived in the building with his wife. They quarrelied frequently, and one morning she was found lying dead on the floor with marks of violence upon her, and Mills was absent. He was tried for the murder, but got off with a sentence of two years' and a haif imprisonment. On his release he married again, but soon quarrelled with his second wife, and one night in a fit of passion stabbed her, the wound overy nearly proving intal. For this he was sentenced to five years in the Pontientiary, and during his imprisonment be became intumate with a female prisoner named Mary Wilson, being allowed considerable liberty. His term having expired, instead of returning to his wife he went to live with Mary Wilson, who was also released. His wile discovered them in a house at the corner of Berger and Boerum streets, but no sconer did she make her appearance there than Mills and his paramour set upon her, the former holding her while the woman beat her cumercifully, blacking her eyes and inflicting several wounds on the head and face. Mills was held for trial and will probably be sent to the State Prison again. Yesterday morning Frank Mills was taken before

## CLEARING THE SLUMS.

At an early hour this morning Captain Allaire, of the Fourteenth precinct, with a plateon of police, raided on several houses of ill repute in the neighborhood of Hester and Elizabeth streets, and arrested a number of persons male and female. The prisoners were locked up in the Mulberry street station house and will be arraigned at the Tombe this mersing.

## THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Tumultuous Proceedings in the Plymouth Church Lecture Room.

BOWEN'S EXPULSION RECOMMENDED

What Mr. Beecher Says Plaintively and What Dr. Ward Fiercely Interpolates.

"YOU ARE GUILTY, SIR."

The Counsel of the Sphinx Fiected

One of the most remarkable of the meetings which have grown out of the Beecher-Bowen complitook place last night, in the lecture room of Plymouth undoubtedly prevented a crush, which had been anticipated, and perhaps the announcement, made by some of the newspapers, that Mr. Beecher himself was out of town, robbed the meeting of a great deal of its interest for some persons. The occasion of last evening's assemblage was the rendering of the report of the special commit tee appointed to investigate the charges made against Henry C. Bowen by the Examining Committee, report was handed in, and it condemned Bowen, finding him guilty of four of Mr. five charges preferred against him and part of the fifts charge. The Examining Committee through Mr. T. G. Shearman also made a supplementary report, and offered a resolution calling for the excommunication of Mr. Bowen. One of the these documents, and the result was very serious to Mr. Bowen and his counsel, Rev. Dr. Ward, of the Independent. The latter was dismissed from the roof for being out of order, and

and, it must be said, was discomfitted. The upshot of the proceedings was the adoption of a resolution, at Mr. Raymond's request, which called for the selection of Rev. Dr. Taylor as a witness to au interview to take place between Mesers. Beecher and Bowen, at which the latter was to tell Mr. Beecher all he knew detrimental to his moral character.

Before the opening of the extraordinary session Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his son Clarence and his coun-sel, Dr. Ward, entered the lecture room and took seats in the front row. Shortly alterward the Special Committee and Examining Committee entered, and almost immediately afterward the meeting was called to order by the Moderator, Mr. F. M. Edgerton. Mr. Tilney was by the Moderator, Mr. F. M. Edgerton. Mr. Tilney was clerk, and Mr. H. W. B. Howard read the minutes of the last meeting. The proceedings were prefaced with a short prayer by Mr. Davenport, and, after the reading of the minutes, Mr. Shearman, of the Examining Committee, appeared. Then followed a brief silence, which was broken by the voice of the special committee's chairman, Mr. Pratt, who read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—

which the following is an abstract:—

IMPOINT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The report first recites the resolutions under which the committee acted and relates the course of the inquiry. It then states that Mr. B. wen, torough his counsel Mr. Ward, represented to the committee that he had endeavored to procure be appearance of Mrs. Bradshaw, but had failed, the lady refusing to appear. Mr. Bradshaw confirmed this atatement. The defendant also stated that he had no personal knowledge of the avidence expected from Mrs. Bradshaw and his testimony in this connection was therefore respected from the statement of the avidence and the statement made by Mrs. Bradshaw, but since she could not be cross-examined, the presecution objected and the Afflavit was not admitted. The report says that Mr. Bowen admitted as fact all that is claimed in the first charge (failing to affirm or dony the truth of the charges made by him) and afterward withdrew the admission, at the same time denying the charge chart.

In view of the several offences committed by Ar. Henry Bowen, as proved by the evidence, your committee heret expresses the opinion that Plymonth church ought to flict on him the severest penalty named in its rule of consa All of which is respectfully submitted—Henry L. Pra. Samuel E. Beicher, Aaron Healy, T. M. Spelman, E. Samuel E, Belcher, Aaron Healy, T. M. Speiman, E. C. Davidson, Committee.

While this report was being read, Mr. Beecher came quietly in and took a scat with the members of the Examining Committee at the head of one of the side assles. Having read the report Mr. Pratt made a somewhat lengthy and elaborate speech explanatory of the special committee's action and in support of its report. Ife paid a tribute to the fidelity and courtesy of Dr. Ward and Mr. Bowen's sons, but added that their cause was not so good as its advocates; hence its failure, and the defendant's condemnation. He next reviewed Mr. Bowen's church history and tamented his terrible fall from high standing, likening him by similes to Arnold and Judas. "Mr. Bowen's silence," said he, "was no recognized offence; but I hold that silence is sometimes wrong indeed," He said in conclusion, speaking of the defendant's delinquencies, that what Mr. Bowen considered a justification for not producing his principal witness should undoubtedly have been safficient justification for not making his principal statement.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEM.

sufficient justification for not making his principal statement.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

On motion the special committee's report was accepted, and then Mr. shearman read a brief report of the Examining Committee, which, is as follows:—
The Examining Committee, which, is as follows:—
The Examining Committee respectfully report the following as their action in the matter of the charges against Henry C. Bowen:—
That on or about the 3d day of March a written copy of the charges and specifications was served upon Mr. Bowen, who appeared a few days safer and put in an answer to the same; that evidence, both for the pro-ecution and defence, was thereafter presented to the special committee to whom the matter had teen referred and argument thereon heard, Dr. Ward summing up on behalf of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilacy in support of the charges; that on the evening of April 25, after the argument for the presention was concluded and the case closed. Mr. Bowen having reminded the committee that at a previous meeting he had expressed a willingness to tell aid he have to a member of the special committee. Messrs. Shearman, Blair and Tilney, for and on behalf of the Examining Committee repose, Mr. Bowen to make anch communication. In response, Mr. Bowen to make the following proposition:—"Ar. Bowen consents, at the request of the Examining Committee, to tell all he knows against the moral character of Henry Ward Beecher, including names and identifying circumstances, to Mr. Healy ur Mr. Prut, of this committee, under the promise and agreement from him, that the names and identifying circumstances shall never be given or mentioned by him, except under compulsion of a court of justice; that Mr. Beecher may be present if he devires, two that if after this interview Mr. Beecher and be present if he devires, the total after this interview Mr. Beecher and Mr. Prot. 

Before the question was put Dr. Ward arose and said that on behalf of his client he would ask for an adjournment until he was prepared to show cause why this resolution should not be adopted. He remarked in support to fits request that he had asked the special committee's character would be, in order that he might have been ready to reply in some measure to it last evening. Mr. Pratt told him that he did not think it would be proper to give any such information either to the prosecution or the defence. Dr. Ward felt that Mr. Pratt had altered his mind so far as the prosecution was concerned, otherwise the Examining Committee could not have made such a supplementary report or draited such a presumble and resolution.

This declaration, however, Mr. Shearkan arose to refute. He denied having ever received any information on the sabilect from any member of the special committee.

Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Bowen or Mr. Raynova asked how much time Mr. Bowen or Mr. Bowen or

committee.

Mr. RAYMOND asked how much time Mr. Bowen or his counsel would require.

Dr. Ward replied that he would not want more than

Mr. Sirkarman rose to explain the fact of the resolu-tion having been prepared b-forehand. He stated that he had not known the decision of the committee, but judged what its report would be from the circum-stances of the case. If the report had been in favor of Mr. Howen the recommendation would have gone into the waste paper basket without a word. Mr. E. C. Davidson was in favor of granting Dr.

Ward's request.

Mr. McKay opposed it. Plymouth church, he said, was a combination of fortuitous circumstances more than any other church in the universe, and it could not afford to let these charges go any longer unpunished. Mr. Bowen ought to be made to lace the

music then.

This proposition was followed by much stamping of feet and clapping of hands, which were repressed by the exertions of the Moderator and by Mr. McKay, who cried, "Stop, stop; behave like Christians."

Mr. H. C. Kiso wanted to give Mr. Bowen time, so that it would not appear as if the church was entering "a snap judgment." Besides, on account of the storm there was a small congregation present, and it was desirable that a full vote should be had upon the question.

After some further discussion it was finally resolved that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn to meet on this night week. The understanding was that this lapse of time should be afforded to Dr. Ward to prepare his reply to the report and the resolution. A motion was next made advising the Moderator to ask Mr. Bowen

IP RE WOULD MEET MR. BEECHER
and Mr. Pratt as he had formerly proposed and there
relate to Mr. Beecher all he knew or had heard against
his moral character. This Mr. Bowen, through his
counsel, refused to do, adding, however, that he would
meet Mr. Beecher in presence of a third party—Francis
D. Moulton.

D. Moulton.
Mr. Blair asked if there was any special reason exist-ling now against meeting Mr. Pratt that did not exist when Mr. Bowen named him as the third party to the

conference.

Dr. Ward replied that during the absence of himself and Mr. Bowen's sons from the city Mr. Bowen had consulted legal counsel with regard to the propriety of this interview, and was informed that there was something against Mr. Pratt. This led him to withdraw his confidence from that gentleman. In fact, he learned that Mr. Pratt was nothing more than a tool of Mr. Beecher. (Consternation.)

Beecher. (Consternation.)
A votee in the body of the church demanded, "Why, then, did you select Frank Moulton?"
Dr Wardb—"Ask Mr. Pratt."
Mr. S. V. White asked what was the bend between Bowen and Moulton that the latter should be selected to hear the statements instead of Dr. Ward.
Dr. Wardb—Respectfully, it is none of your business.
It is the business of Messrs. Bowen, Beecher and Pratt.

Prait.

Here several members of the church jumped excitedly to their feet and contended for the floor, which was finally given to Mr. R. W. Raymond.

Mr. RAYMOND—I call upon Mr. Bowen here and now to name the author of those assertions.

Tois speech cilcited encontrollable applause and even cheers from the assemblage. The efforts of the Moderator failed to suppress it, and it was only when Mr. Beecher himself arose to speak that order was reserved.

MR. BERCHEN-I don't know whether Mr. Pratt will think it necessary to say anything, and there is but one single expression which fell from Dr. Ward's lips which I take exception to—namely, that he was informed by some unknown counsel that Dr. Pratt was my tool. It is singularly unfortunate, such an expression as that; for, although Mr. Pratt and I are personally good friends, for many years I have been under the impression that we differ very much in our ideas of the policy of the church. From the first day on which there was any trouble in the church to this hour I have never opened my lips to Mr. Pratt one way or the other on this subject, and yet we have spent months together at the Twin Mountain House in daily converse. But I have never consulted with him, never talked with him, and the very first conversation I ever had with him on the subject was after a two weeks' absence, and in regard to this matter of Bowen's conversation with him, and that which I urged him to do then, he declined.

Dr. Ward.—I didn't mean to say, Mr. Chairman, that I judged Mr. Pratt to be the tool of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. King.—Give the author of the statement.

Dr. Ward.—I believe I did use the word.

Mr. King.—Give the author where you gave the accusation, sir.

Dr. Ward.—So far as that is concerned I cannot give

Mr. RATMOND—Give the author where you gave the accusation, sir.

Dr. WARD—So far as that is concerned I cannot give the man's name yet.

Mr. RATMOND—Was it not Francis D. Moulton?

After a considerable cross examination from members of the church, and repeated whisperings to Mr. Bowen, Dr. Ward, declared he did not know who the author was.

Mr. Bekener—If you don't know it, how can you say it was not Mr. Moulton? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shrahman—Will you ask your citemt if it was not Francis D. Moulton or his counsel.

Dr. Ward—I don't know who is Mr. Moulton's counsel.

Dr. Ward—I don't know who is Mr. Moulton's counsel.

Mr. King (with warmth)—Don't let us have any equivocation. Who told you that? Name the man. Dr. Ward—I don't know that I will tell that tonight. (Cries of you don't know? Let us have it.)

Dr. Ward—I don't know the name of the gentieman on whose authority it was given. I went to the counsel to-day to find it out, but he did not have it at that time. I went to the gentieman who told Mr. Bowen and asked him for the author. He told me he had the man's card and that he would look it up and give it to me. I went to him to-day and found he had not returned, so I could not get it.

This announcement was halled with derisive laughter and cries of "Who is it?" Dr. Ward replied that he did not feel under any obligation to tell who the man was from whom be heard it or from whom Mr. Bowen heard it. This appeared to provoke very many of the members, and they gave vent to their anger in demanding that Mr. Ward be ejected. Mr. Raymond having finally obtained the floor, stated that the church had listened very courteously to Dr. Ward up to that point, but he proposed that before that gentleman be permitted to speak further the should purgo himself from the contempt incurred by making an accusation against a member of the church and then declining to give the name of the person from whom he said he had received them. Dr. Ward could not take up the time of the church by making accusations against Mr. Pratt and get all the advantages of a distinct charge and avoid all the responsibility of it. He had put his stamp upon the lie, and he must give the name of the person from whom he said he had received them. Dr. Ward could not take up the time of the church by making accusations against Mr. Pratt and get all the advantages of a distinct charge and avoid all the responsibility of it. He had put his stamp upon the lie, and he must give the name of the person from whom he received it or be considered the author himself.

Dr. Ward stated that when he obtained the har me of the gentie

considered the author himself.

Dr. Ward stated that when be obtained the name of the gentleman who had made the charge from counsel he should be happy to give it to the church at its next meeting.

Mr. Heecher rose to speak, when Clarence Bowen jumped up and called out excitedly, "Mr. Chairman." He was called to order by the Moderator, but persisted in saying "just one word." Mr. Beecher yielded the floor to him, and he went on. "All that I wish to ask is that Mr. Beecher go out with my father here and LEF MY FATHER TRIL HIM all that he knows and let Mr. Beecher come back on the platform and tell the members of this church all that he knows.

This proposition was received with derision, and hints that Mr. Beecher might say from the platform even after the meeting.

Mr. Berners stated that during the time Bowen professed to have the secret in his keeping he had been in the latter's employment, had pecuniary difficulties with him after leaving, and these had led to several interviews between himself and Mr. Bowen, at not one of which had the question of his moral character ever been alluded to. And after a prolonged interview with Bowen at the house of James freeland, where Mr. Bowen at the house of James freeland, where Mr. Bowen at the house of James freeland, where Mr. Bowen will be one political, a messenger came one night to ask Mr. Beecher whether he would not go to Bowen's house and have another interview with him. Mr. Beecher replied, "Bowen is rotten and treacherous to the core, and I will never have any more conferences with him." The messenger wanted to argue the matter, but Mr. Beecher said there was not a yoke of oven living that could draw him and Bowen together again. And "thus," he said in conclusion, he has reported since that he desired a conference with me and I refused to see him.

The motion was then put to ask Mr. Bowen to retire with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen to retire with Mr. Beecher and the Mr. Bowen to retire with Mr. Beecher and tone person to be named by Mr. Bowen, and communicate th

to speak—the latter was given the floor, and began:-

DR. WARD (taking his seat)-"Of which you Dr. Ward (taking his zent)—"Of which you are guilty."

This brought the congregation to their feet, and Beacon Howard, in accents tremulous with passion, cried out:—"Dr. Ward! Dr. Ward! did you say this?" Cries of "Oh. shame! oh, shame!"
Then ensued a dead silence, which was broken by the voice of Mr. Blair, who gave wayts Mr. Raymond, who in turn moved that unless Br. Ward retract his words and apolegized for the affront he had put upon the church he should leave the

affront he had put upon the church he should leave the room.

After the Moderator restored order the question was put to Dr. Ward, who did not retract, claiming that he had as counsel called Mr. Beecher guilty during the investigation every day.

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Raymond, "that was for your client, and not for yourself."

"Oh, it is only the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee." said Dr. Ward, closing the door behind him as he left the lecture room.

This brought about a revulsion of feeling and came very near securing the passage of the resolution for Bowen's excommunication. But milder councils prevailed and it was resolved to give him a week, and also to invite Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernácle, to be present at the meeting between the contestants.

THE BOSTON BELFRY MURDERER.

HIS CONFESSION OF MURDERS AND MURDEROUS ASSAULTS CONFIRMED-BIS CARRER AS AN INCENDIARY.

Boston, May 10, 1876.
Recent investigations have left no room for doubt out what the confessions of Thomas W. Piper, who is to be hanged on the 26th, were essentially true in every particular. It has also transpired that he has been guilty of other crimes than the murder of Mabel Young, Bridget Landergan and the attempted murder of Mary Tyner. The account of his offences was so thorough in itself, and the detail corresponded so perfectly with what was before known as the circumstances of the Mabel Young and Landergan murders there was not room for hesitancy in giving it credence, the murderous assault on the Tyner girl also cluded. It is hardly worth the space to argue the truthfulness of what has been said, or to attempt either to give detailed statements of murderous acts, which would be as loathsome as the fith of a pest house, which statements were reported on sale vesterday even at as high a price as \$400, and guaranteed to be as blood curdling as the most thrilling chapters of "Cord and Creese," or the doings of the thugs of India, with which on the fatal Sunday the murderer beguiled his time. However high the figures placed over these statements, the stories were mainly comantic rehash of what had already been given.

No written statement has Piper made, and no one he taken abit of memoranda from the jail. But the prisoner himself could not present a record of the beliry murder which for accuracy could be laid beside the theory which the Attorney General so clearly and forcibly argued at the last trial. And it is a singular

belify murder which for accuracy could be laid beside the theory which the Attorney General so clearly and forcibly argued at the last trial. And it is a singular thing the government was able so perfectly to get at the facts in the case.

Mr. Brown, Piper's counsel, has dictated a full statement of his interview with Piper when the confession was made. It is only an elaboration of what has already been published.

HIS CARERE AS AN INCRNILARY.

As if to make his conduct still more monstrous he confesses to a mania for setting fires and has described the same in a recent interview with a person who visited him at the jail. He says:—On the night of December 16, 1873, I was roaming about at the South End when I became poasesed of a desire to do something evil. On looking about I thought how it would seem to have a fire, and the though became a desire. Then I determined that I would burn, if possible, Concord Hail, situated on Concord street, between Washington street and Shawmut avenue. Obtaining access to a close in the stairway leading over the stores, I gotsome material together and set the fire. Waiting to see how it would turn out, I houg around the building, and, before I know it, became the object of suspaion. Presently an officer, William Murphy of the Fifth polico district came up to mo be told me he wasted me to go with him, and I was taken to the station house. No one had seen me enter or leave the building I was sure and I felt that I should work out of that all right as I had out of some other serious scrapes I had been ongaged in. My manner was so cool and my appearance so lavorable to the theory of innoceace I gained friends and soon I was discharged. I learned that while some believed no one else could have accomplished the work they could got no positive proof against me. That was when my sequaintance with the officers which I spoke of in my trial really begun, and I counted on their friendship when I was arrested for killing Mabel Young. Without interruption Piper continued:—There was one other f

Young was not the girl I had made up my mind to possess.

The assault on densis street.

This reminds me of something more about assaulting women. You remember the assault on a young girl in Dennis serect, in the old ward 14; it happened sometime in December, five years ago, if I remember aright. Well, I did not outrage her; I knocked her partly down with a club I had concealed under a clook I had on. The first blow over the head staggered her, but she was able to scream. The street was otherwise quiet, and becoming alarmed by her cry I struck her again and ran away. In this I never have been suspected, but it is true I did it. As I had on a cape or clook, some said the man they saw running looked like a police officer who was on that beat, and the suspicion made some trouble for him then and afterward. What I have now said frees my mind of three matters which at times have led me to despondency, but I never felt like making an avowal till now.

mind of three matters which at times have led me to despondency, but I never fest like making an avowal till now.

The THREE CRIMES CONFIRMED.

Upon investigating these statements they are fully substantiated. Piper was arrested by Officer Murphy, of the Fifth police district, for setting fire to Concord Hall and discharged for want of proof. An examination of the records of the Ninth police station, within the jurnsdiction of which is the patrol on Dennis street, furnishes the following substantiation:—On the 29th of December, 1871, a girl by the name of Minnie Sullivan while passing through Dennis street about eleven o'clock at night she was knocked down by some unknown person and seriously injured. She escaped from her assailant after being struck two or three times and took refuge in the house of Mr. John C. Bennett, No. 44 Dennis street.

Piper's compition Yestenbay

was a great improvement over what it has been. In fact he had not appeared so well from the hour of his conviction, and he seemed like one who had been relieved of an immense mental burden. He spoke of his confession, and did not desire to change anything that had been published. As to the motive, he could say nothing, except "the devil was in ine and made me do it." The whiskey and laudanum he distinctly said did not incite him to do the deeds. It is reported that he says that it was not Mabel Young that he was looking after, but it was another child whom he did not meeter by what he read, and he declares that he has now told of all his most important crimes.

Bus nottens and not desire to fixed Lechan, he positively states that he did not kill her, and knew only of the murder by what he read, and he declares that he has now told of all his most important crimes.

Bus nottens and non-ster revelued his mother and one of his brothers. This was their first visit since Sanday. They wanted to go to him on Monday, but it was not deemed proper they should, and every poterially the meeting was a terribly painful. The confirmation of his monster revel

DYING AT BELLEVUE.

At eleven o'clock last Thursday night Henry Plunkett, about forty five years old, was knocked down and run over by a horse car at the corner of Twenty-first broken and he was severely injured about the abdomen He was taken to Believue Hospitai. He was too hadi hurt to atate his residence or employment. Yestorda afternoon his arm was amoutated. His recovery is very improbable.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.